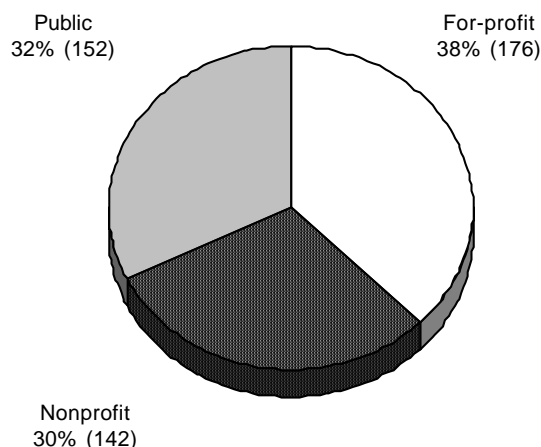


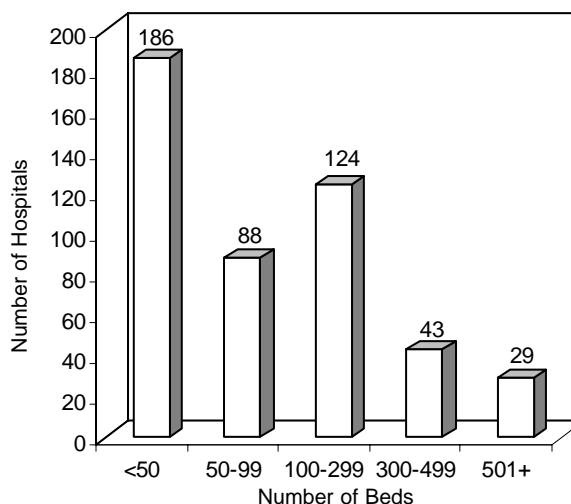
# Texas Acute Care Hospitals Fact Sheet

**Acute Care Hospitals by Ownership Type  
Texas, October 2002**



- There were 470 Texas acute care hospitals as of October 2002.
- Thirty-eight percent of the Texas hospitals were owned by for-profit (investor-owned) organizations.
- The majority of for-profit hospitals (89%) and nonprofit hospitals (77%) were located in metropolitan (urban) areas.
- The majority of public hospitals (76%) were located in non-metropolitan (rural) areas.

**Acute Care Hospitals by Licensed Beds  
Texas, October 2002**

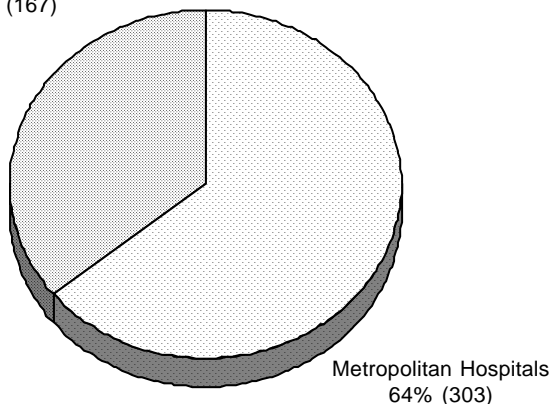


- Forty percent (186) of the hospitals had less than 50 hospital beds.
- Of the total 71963 hospital beds in the state, 20% were public hospital beds, 46% were nonprofit hospital beds and 34% were for-profit hospital beds.
- Average number of beds per acute care hospitals in the state was 153.
- Average number of beds for the following types of hospitals were:

<i>Metropolitan</i> .....	206	<i>Public</i> .....	96
<i>Non-metropolitan</i> .....	56	<i>Nonprofit</i> .....	231
		<i>For-profit</i> .....	140

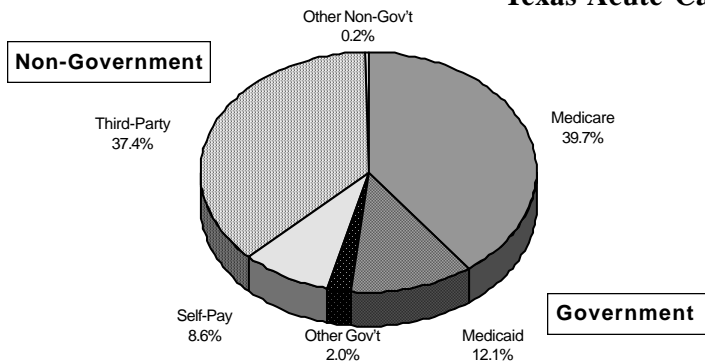
**Acute Care Hospitals by Location  
Texas, October 2002**

Non-Metropolitan Hospitals  
36% (167)



- Sixty-four percent of Texas Hospitals were located in metropolitan areas.
- Of the 167 non-metropolitan area hospitals 69% were public, 19% were nonprofit and 12% were for-profit hospitals.
- Of the 303 metropolitan area hospitals, 52% were for-profit hospitals, 36% were nonprofit and 12% were public hospitals.
- Metropolitan area hospitals operated 87% of the 71963 beds in the state; non-metropolitan area facilities operated the remaining 13%.

## Gross Patient Revenue by Payor Source Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 2001

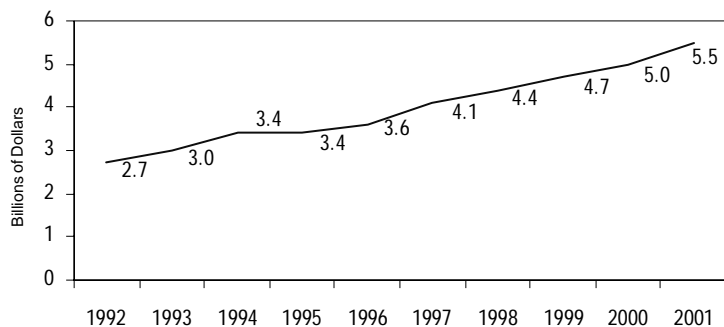


- Gross patient revenue or hospital billed charges based on hospitals reporting complete information on payor source was \$59.7 billion.

- Government payor sources including Medicare and Medicaid were responsible for 54% of the hospital billings.

- Medicare was the largest payor source accounting for 40% of the billed charges. Third party payors was the second largest payor source accounting for 38% of the billed charges.

## Uncompensated Care (Bad Debt and Charity) Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1992-2001

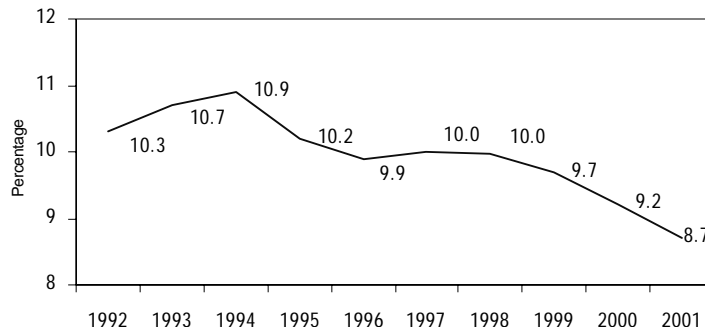


- Uncompensated care increased from \$2.7 billion in 1992 to \$5.5 billion in 2001.

- In 2001, 39% of the uncompensated care was provided by public hospitals, 40% was provided by nonprofit hospitals, and 21% was provided by for-profit hospitals.

- Charity care accounted for 51% (2.8 billion) of total uncompensated care.

## Uncompensated Care as a Percentage of Gross Patient Revenue, Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1992-2001



- One dollar out of every \$12 dollars billed for care in Texas acute care hospitals was attributed to uncompensated care.

- Uncompensated care as a percentage of gross patient revenue declined from 10.3% in 1992 to 8.7% in 2001.

- Uncompensated care as a percentage of gross patient revenue was 21% for public hospitals, 7% for nonprofit hospitals and 5% for for-profit hospitals.

## Inpatient Utilization Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1992-2001

	Admissions Total (in millions)	Inpatient Days Total (in millions)	Average Length of Stay (in days)	Utilization Rate Per 1,000 Population	Staffed Bed Occupancy Rate (%)	Licensed Bed Occupancy Rate (%)
1992	1.94	11.9	6.2	676	55.8	45.6
1993	1.93	11.5	5.9	636	55.2	46.0
1994	1.95	11.1	5.7	604	53.6	42.6
1995	1.96	10.9	5.5	583	53.9	42.1
1996	1.99	10.7	5.4	559	53.7	40.7
1997	2.17	11.9	5.5	609	56.8	45.9
1998	2.23	12.1	5.4	610	57.0	44.9
1999	2.29	12.3	5.4	614	58.7	46.2
2000	2.35	12.4	5.3	612	60.2	48.0
2001	2.45	13.0	5.3	612	62.2	50.7

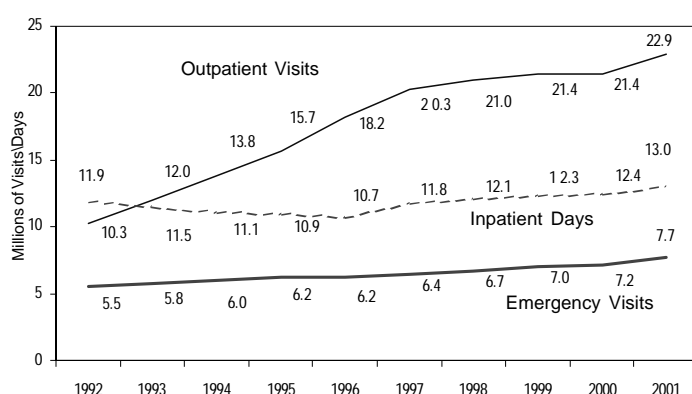
During the 10 year period between 1992 and 2001:

- Admissions increased by 26% and inpatient days increased by 9%.

- The average length of stay decreased by 15%

- The utilization rate decreased by 9%.

## Outpatient Visits, Emergency Visits and Inpatient Days Texas Acute Care Hospitals, 1992-2001



- Hospital utilization data indicate increasing use of outpatient services.

- Outpatient visits excluding emergency room visits increased by 122% while inpatient days increased by 9% between 1992 and 2001.

- Emergency visits increased by 40% during this period.

Source: 2001 TDH/AHA/THA Annual Survey of Hospitals; Office of Health Information and Analysis-DDM, Texas Department of Health.

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